ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

DISEASE CONTROL AND VETERINARY AID

The State has a network of 534 Veterinary Institutions comprising 19 District Hospitals, 175 Taluk Dispensaries and 340 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries. Fifteen more dispensaries have been sanctioned during the year 1963-64. The Mysore Serum Institute produces all the necessary biologicals to combat and prevent contagious diseases among livestock. Two Clinical Laboratories—one at Belgaum and the other at Mangalore—are under construction and they will be commissioned before the close of the current year.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Mysore Veterinary College which was started in 1958 has become a full-fledged Institution and so far 40 graduates have come out from the College. The present strength of the College is 390.

Stockmen are being trained in Classes run at Hebbal and Dharwar.

LIVE-STOCK IMPROVEMENT

Several Live-stock Development Schemes like the Key Village Scheme, the Poultry Development Scheme, the Sheep and Wool Development Scheme, the Piggery Scheme and the Feed and Fodder Development Scheme are continued.

In addition to these schemes, mass castration of scrub bulls and buffalo calf rearing schemes have been undertaken in the various parts of the State. There is also a network of Artificial Insemination Cents and Sub-Centres. A Centrally sponsored scheme for the improvement of Malnad cattle has been undertaken and is being implemented in the four Districts of the State, *viz.*, Mangalore, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga. One hundred breeding bulls are being distributed free every year.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY SCHEMES

There are at present five Milk Supply Schemes functioning at Bangalore, Kudige, Kurikuppi, Hubli-Dharwar and Bhadravathi. Four others at Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga have been sanctioned. Loans have been advanced for purchasing milch animals in the areas of operation of the Milk Supply Schemes to give encouragement to the farmers to take up dairy farming as an adjunct to agriculture. Training of personnel in dairying has also been taken up simultaneously so that they may be available in time to man the several schemes sanctioned.

DAIRY PROJECT, BANGALORE

The Bangalore Dairy Project is a major scheme of the State undertaken under the Third Five Year Plan. The UNICEF have given equipment of the value of Rs. 30 lakhs. It is designed to handle 50,000 litres of milk per day initially raising it to 1,50,000 litres during the

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course of a year or two. The Scheme has made very good progress and is likely to be commissioned by the end of May, 1964 at the latest. The civil construction works are almost completed; installation of the plant is under execution; Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies have been organised; three Chilling Centres (one each at Anekal, Doddaballapur and Channapatna) are getting ready; economic milk collection routes have been determined within the milk-shed area of 40 miles; sales-booths for the City are under fabrication; necessary vehicles have been procured; and arrangements have been made for securing electricity and water. When this scheme is completed, it would be in a position to provide pure and wholesome pasteurised milk to the citizens of Bangalore.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Horticulture has taken several steps in extending the area under fruit vegetables, plantation crops and commercial flowers in addition to maintenance of parks and gardens.

PROGRESS OF WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The year 1963-64 showed an all-round horticultural progress in the State. The Zoological Gardens at Mysore and Botanical Gardens at Lalbagh attracted large number of visitors and tourists due to the introduction of new specimens of animals and plants.

FRUIT DIVISION

Introduction and acclimatisation and varietal collections of new varieties of fruit plants and the experimental study of different propagation methods, cultural and manurial trials were the main activities of this division. Besides, a good collection of grape varieties including the Italian varieties are also under trial.

VEGETABLE DIVISION

So far 82 varieties of exotic vegetable seeds from U.S.A., Japan, Holland and other countries have been introduced and their performance is under study. During the current year 186 Kg. of vegetable seeds and 4,200 vegetable seedlings of different varieties have been distributed.

TRAINING

Under the small scheme jointly sponsored by the I.C.A.R. and the Government of Mysore, 80 students were trained. Besides, free Sunday horticultural training classes were held at Lalbagh to impart training in horticulture. Horticultural shows and seminars were also organised.

HORTICULTURAL EXTENSION

During the year 1963-64 much progress has been achieved in extending the area under fruits, vegetables and plantation crops like

pepper, cardamom and cashew by supply of genuine plants from the Departmental orchards. The demands for the fruit plants from the cultivators have been considerably met. Apart from this 2,170 kitchen gardens and 18 demonstration fruit orchards have been laid out. The staff of the district have established 60 ornamental gardens in the premises of Government and private institutions.

In the T.B.P. area the Department undertook multiplication and distribution of seeds and plants. Eight hundred and forty-eight acres have been brought under garden crops. Fourteen Demonstration Plants for different fruit crops have been established.

Under the Scheme of Fruit Production an area of 1,895 acres has been brought under new orchards and 1,883 acres are covered under rejuvenation of old orchards. An additional area of 860 acres was brought under Cardamom Development Scheme, an additional area of 1,500 acres under Pepper Development Scheme and about 15,060 acres under Cashew Development Scheme.

FORESTS

The Department has paid adequate attention for the systematic exploitation of the forest wealth consistent with sound forest management to insure sustained yield and supplementing of the natural regeneration by artificial means and for increasing the potential value of the forest. With the implementation of the Five Year Plan Schemes, special stress is laid on regenaration of forests under the various afforestation schemes to build up the timber resources of the State and to meet the ever-increasing demand for firewood by the urban population and industrial wood by the Industries. The following statment gives an idea of the effort made by the Department and the targets achieved in this direction.

Species	Plantations as on 31-3-56	Plantations raised during the II Plan	Plantations raised during 1961-62 to 1963-64 of the III Plan	Total (Up to date)
1	2	3	4	5
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Teak	91,060	30,592	26,514	1,48,166
Fuel and Miscellaneous species	46,324	72,528	93,224	2,12,076
Soft Woods	430	7,622	7,757	15,809
Cashew	3,143	8,362	10,712	22,217
Rubber	...	...	530	530
Linaloe	...	150	865	1,015
Total	1,40,957	1,19,254	1,39,602	3,99,813

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2. During the First Five Year Plan, five schemes were under implementation. An amount of Rs. 7.52 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 8.59 lakhs. Under the Second Five Year Plan, 19 schemes under the Forestry Sector and five schemes under Soil Conservation Group were implemented. The most important of the schemes were intensification of afforestation of wasteland and rehabilitation of degraded forests by the formation of plantations of firewood, timber and other economic species. Measures for the proper utilisation of the forest wealth were also taken up by installing machinery for processing less durable species to render them more useful and marketable. As a measure of protection, 14 checking stations in Belgaum Circle, and 3 in Shimoga Circle were established at strategic points to prevent the activities of smugglers. Various steps were undertaken to improve the Game Sanctuaries at Bandipur, Nagarhole and Dandeli, Two Forest lodges were constructed in Bandipur Game Sanctuary and the sanctuary area was electrified. A low dam across the Nagarhole River in Nagarhole Game Sanctuary was construted to form a large pool of water for fostering of wild life. New roads to the extent of 52 miles were constructed to tap the virgin forests. To achieve the developmental works enumerated above, a sum of Rs. 154.19 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 146.81 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

3. With a view to achieving all round forest development in general and conserving the forest wealth in particular, development schemes costing Rs. 289.00 lakhs under the Forestry Sector, Rs 71.00 lakhs under Soil Conservation and Rs. 9.90 lakhs under Agricultural Production are under implementation during the Third Plan. Under the scheme Economic Plantations, it is programmed to plant teak in 52,000 acres, and softwood species for match, playwood and packing cases in 12,000 acres. It is also envisaged to undertake plantations of fuel species on a large scale in the drier parts of the State over an area of 42,000 acres under the scheme "Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests". Plantations over 1,000 miles are also proposed to be raised along the canal sides with a view to compensate for the areas submerged under the river valley projects. Measures for the proper exploitation and utilisation of forest wealth are also suggested by opening up interior forests by constructing new roads, by the use of improved tools and mechanical contrivances and by properly processing less durable species to render them more useful and marketable. Under the Soil Conservation Scheme, the areas subjected to soil erosion are proposed to be improved by Soil Improvement Works such as staggered trenching, nalla bunding and gully plugging followed by planting of suitable tree species over an area of 65,000 acres. Under agricultural production, Cashew plantations over an area of 18,500 acres are proposed to be raised under "Cashew Development Scheme". The details of the plantations of teak, softwoods, cashew and fuel and other economic species raised under the schemes mentioned above from 1961-62 to 1963-64 of the Third Plan period have been furnished above.

The gregarious flowering of bamboo all over the forests in the State has greatly upset the workings of the paper factories which depend on bamboos. This has high-lighted the immediate need to find out an alternate suitable species to feed the factories. The eucalyptus hybrid of Mysore State has been found suitable for pulp manufacture. Intensive plantations of eucalyptus hybrid have therefore been taken up in North Kanara and Shimoga forests and every year 10,000 acres are being covered. These plantations will not only cater to pulp industries but will also meet the large scale demand for firewood for other industries such as Mysore Iron and Steel Limited. For the first time in the history of the Mysore Forest Department raising of rubber plantations has received the attention of the Department and 530 acres have been covered so far. Recently, a Joint Survey has been carried out by the officers of this Department and the Rubber Board to find out suitable areas for rubber cultivation. Cultivation of this species will be intensified from the next year in the light of the recommendations of the Joint Survey. Besides these, the Department has also focussed its attention on the raising of Linaloe Plantations as there is great demand for the Linaloe oil in the home and foreign market. So far 1,051 acres are covered and a further area of about 200 acres will be coverred during the next year.

4. The Forest Department is making all out efforts to produce timber and other forest produce to the maximum possible extent and to supply the same to the Railways, Defence Services, other Departments of Government, public institutions, and members of the public using timber and raw materials to the important industries in the State. About 22,00,000 cft. of sleepers and 37,500 tons of timber, both Teak and Junglewood, are being supplied to the Railways, Defence Services, Hindustan Aircraft Limited, etc., during the current year besides the offer of about 40,000 transmission poles to the Electricity Board and telegraph poles to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The tempo of supplies will be increased during the next year and it is expected that over 25 lakhs cft. of sleepers, 40,000 tons of timber and 50,000 transmission poles will be supplied. The Paper Mills at Bhadravathi and Dandeli exploit bamboos from our forests About 40,000 and 90,000 tons of bamboos are being supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills and West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. respectively during the current year and the same quantity will be supplied during the next year also. The major undertakings in the public sector which depend on forests for their raw materials are (i) Government Sandalwood Oil Factories at Shimoga and Mysore and (ii) the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati. About 12,000 tons of firewood and 1,800 tons of Sandalwood are supplied to the Sandalwood Factories. During the next year, the supply of Sandalwood will be stepped up to 2,200 tons. About 60,000 tons of firewood and about 8—9 lakhs bags of charcoal are being supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati, to meet their full requirements.

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5. Resources Survey of a large tract of unorganised forests of North Kanara is nearing completion with a view to their being organised and exploited on a scientific and sustained yield basis. Unreserves in South Kanara which were so far being managed by the Revenue Department have been taken over by the Forest Department for management and steps are taken to constitute them into Reserve or State Forests. The above two items are of great potential value and their exploitation, when proper plans are drawn up, is likely to bring in further revenue to the Department. Besides the above, steps are being taken to transfer the District forests, Paisari lands, etc., incharge of the Revenue Department and to bring them under proper management and rehabilitate them so as to earn substantial revenue to the State Exchequer.

6. To open up large areas of virgin forests in Bhadra Valley, construction of a road from Kalsa to Mala is nearing completion. This will also bring in more revenue to the Department.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

With the conversion into Stage I in October, 1963, of the 45 pre-extension Blocks of the 1962 series, the entire State is now covered with the C. D. programme with 268 Blocks of which 169 are in Stage I, 80 in Stage II and 19 in post-Stage II. It has not been possible to provide the C.D. Blocks with the full finance contemplated under schematic budget for them under the Third Plan and the programme is carried on as well as possible with reduced funds such as are made available by the Planning Commission.

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE AND DEFENCE LABOUR BANKS

This scheme was inaugurated in the State with its threefold programmes of production, mass education and defence on the Republic Day last year. So far 5,66,666 members have been enrolled for the Village Volunteer Force and 3,078 Defence Labour Banks have been constituted. The Dalapaties have been appointed and the Panchayats have formed Emergency Committees and chalked out programmes of action which relate mostly to intensification of agricultural production. The non-official and official workers were given training by the Orientation and Study Centre, Mysore. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has organised six District Level Camps and ten Block Level Camps for training Dalapaties and Social Education Organisers. Five lakhs eighty-one thousand eight hundred and eighteen man-days of free labour have been donated, and a sum of Rs. 4,66,106 is also contributed in kind in lieu of free labour.

PANCHAYAT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLANS

After the declaration of the National Emergency, this scheme was initiated in the State. The scheme secures the active participation of

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the Panchayats and the Co-operatives. The rules and procedures pertaining to the supply of seeds, fertilisers, plant protection materials, loans and irrigation pumpsets and such other materials have been simplified for facilitating farm production. The Block staff were trained through a series of brief orientation courses and the instructions relating to these plans have been widely published. Seminars were conducted in all the Community Development Blocks for solving the problems of implementation and these were immediately followed by District Level Seminars. The response to the scheme has been wide and enthusiastic. Almost all the Panchayats have formulated the plans, and are implementing them.

CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in the State is playing a vital role in building up the rural economy. The short-term loan finance made available to ryots by the Societies during the year 1962-63 was of the order of Rs. 18.96 crores. The average membership of Societies and the average share capital per member are 152 and Rs. 43 respectively as against the all-India averages of 90 and Rs. 36. An important concession made in the matter of refinancing the Rural Co-operative Societies is a reduction of their recovery percentage of outstandings from 90 to 65 per cent to make them eligible for refinancing. Further, even in cases of Societies which do not show recovery to the extent of 65 per cent, credit in kind, *i.e.*, in the form of manure, seeds, etc., is being made available to those of their members who have repaid their dues.

An important step has been taken in giving full scope to the local leadership by de-officialising the Co-operative Societies and nominations to Co-operative Societies below the district level have been withdrawn. Even in Co-operative Societies at the district level nominations of non-officials has been discontinued and only one official will be nominated to give technical guidance wherever necessary.

During 1962-63 and 1963-64, 12 wholesale stores and 240 primary consumer stores were allotted to this State. As against these, 11 wholesale stores and 185 primary stores have been organised or re-organised and two more wholesale stores have been sanctioned.

The scheme of Co-operative Farming Societies is being pursued actively and 173 Co-operative Farming Societies; 90 in Pilot Projects and 83 in Non-Pilot Project area, have been organised. During 1963-64, 75 Co-operative Societies in Pilot Projects and 50 Co-operative Societies in Non-Pilot Projects have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 10.40 lakhs has been provided. An area of 11,559 acres has been already brought under cultivation by the Societies already organised.

PROCESSING

During 1962-63, 20 processing units went into production. There are three Co-operative Sugar Factories which have already started production in the State and the total sugar produced in these in three

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factories is of the order of 43,565 tonnes. These three sugar factories have been recommended for expansion and three more Co-operative Sugar Factories have been recommended for fresh industrial licenses.

FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES

There are 88 Fisheries Co-operative Societies including one Marketing Union in South Kanara District and another in North Kanara District. The membership and share capital of these Societies are 17,214 and Rs. 7.70,319 respectively. The Societies are mainly engaged in providing credit.

LABOUR AND FOREST CO-OPERATIVES

There are at present 16 Labour Contract Co-operatives with a membership of 1,512, and 28 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1,564.

Work up to Rs. 5,000 is given to Labour Contract Societies without calling for tenders by the Public Works Department.

Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies are given working of coupes on wage basis at the scheduled rates by the Forest Department.

MARKETING

The total number of Regulated Main Markets and Sub-Markets working at present stands at 80 and 65 respectively. During the II Five Year Plan, financial assistance of Rs. 18,26 lakhs was given to Market Committees. During the first two years of the III Five-Year Plan, a total loan of Rs. 13,20,000 has been advanced to the different Regulated Market Committees.

A new scheme for the establishment and development of Live-stock Markets has been taken up and it is proposed to establish two Live-stock Markets per year.

GRADING

Grading according to Agmark Specification was taken up and was applied to oranges in the beginning and later on to eggs.

During the II Five Year Plan grading of ghee, butter and edible oils was taken up and four Grading Laboratories at Mandya, Bagalkot, Bidar, Belgaum were equipped. During the III Five Year Plan, six Laboratories at Belgaum, Mandya, Bidar, Bagalkot, Sankeshwar and Davangere and four Sub-Packing Stations at Talikoti, Bagamandala, Virajpet and Saklespur have been established so far for grading of ghee, edible oil and honey. Government have recently sanctioned one Grading Station for Bijapur and a Sub-Packing Station for Nalatwad. Action has already been taken to equip the Grading Stations and appoint necessary staff.

The following figures show the quantity of ghee, oil and honey graded :

	Quantity of Ghee Graded.	Quantity of Oil Graded.	Quantity of Honey Graded
	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.
1961-62 ...	4,91,297	...	...
1962-63 ...	15,38,671	46, 68	...
1963-64 ...	7,50,125	44,074	1,619,72
(Up to December 1963).			

Under the Scheme for Grading of Agricultural Commodities in Regulated Markets and Co-operatives it is proposed to start 30 primary grading units, 20 in Regulated Markets and 10 in Co-operatives and 3 Supervisory Grading Centres. So far 18 Primary Grading Units and 2 Supervisory Grading Centres have been established for grading of cotton, groundnut, jaggery, chillies, cocoanuts, cardamom and paddy.

In Mysore City Municipal limits grading of eggs is made compulsory under the Municipal byelaws and it is the first of its kind in India. A Departmental Egg Grading Station has been established at Mysore in addition to grading of eggs taken up at Bangalore and Hesarghatta.

The following statement shows the number of eggs graded with their approximate value :

Year	*Eggs*	*Value*
	Nos.	Rs.
1955-56 ...	7,30,990	79,797
1956-57 ...	6,28,882	71,512
1957-58 ...	7,00,480	93,795
1958-59 ...	5,84,094	79,168
1959-60 ..	5,77,669	86,111
1960-61 ...	6,91,136	1,94,661
1961-62 ...	7,41,066	1,23,112
1962-63 ...	5,85,848	85,847
1963-64 ...	11,98,524	2,02,572
(Up to December 1963.)		

The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society is undertaking grading of Coorg oranges (loose Jacket Type) under Agmark.

The grading of jaggery has been undertaken and so far 16 packers have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Jaggery under Agmark.

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The grading of wheat (atta) has been taken up and so far 5 packers have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Atta under Agmark in the State.

The grading of tobacco has been taken up and so far 3 packers in the State have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Tobacco under Agmark.

WAREHOUSING

The Mysore State Warehousing Corporation was established in November 1957 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. By the end of the II Five Year Plan 17 Warehouses and Sub-warehouses were established against the target of establishing 15 Warehouses. During the III Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish 30 more Warehouses. The total number of Warehouses including the Sub-warehouses stands at 35.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The Department has taken up the Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence. One hundred and twelve Markets have been covered so far and it is expected to cover 8 more. 8,000 copies of monthly bulletins were published and distributed in addition to broadcasting of market rates through All India Radio.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

The masonry dam at Linganamakki was raised to the first stage level on the left flank and the second stage work of raising the dam was taken up in the reaches in the left flank. On the right flank, the masonry was raised to the first stage level of RL. 1805 by May 1963 and the earth dam was raised to RL. 1778. The raising of masonry in the spillway portion about RL. 1700 has been taken up during the current working season, to enable building up storage in the reservoir from June 1964.

The construction of Talakalale Dam has been completed to RL. 1705 by the end of November 1963. Balance work to be done is parapet wall and roadway. The work of erection to Gate I in the Spillway Section has also been completed and the second is almost completed. The small earth dyke of 350 ft. length on the right flank is also nearing completion.

The construction of R.C.C. duct along the power channel is under progress and it is expected that this work will be completed by the end of May 1964.

The tunnels, *viz.*, Malali Tunnel (2,125 ft.) and Vodenbyle Twin Tunnels (3,011 and 3,434 ft) along the tunnel are through and cement